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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 6 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 4 September 1996 addressed to the President of the Security Council, Mr. Alfredo Lopes Cabral, from the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Alecos Michaelides, regarding the recent tragic events that took place in the United Nations buffer zone at Dherynia.

I should be grateful if the present letter and the letter of the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cyprus along with its enclosures (see annex) could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nicos AGATHOCLEOUS
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 September 1996 from the Foreign Minister of Cyprus addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and further to the representations I have already personally made to the diplomatic representatives of the permanent members of the Security Council and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, here in Nicosia, in connection with the recent critical situation caused by Turkey and its occupation regime on Cyprus territory, in reaction to the peaceful demonstration of motorcyclists last month, I hereby convey to you, and through you to all other members of the Security Council, the documentation contained in two dossiers attached hereto (appendices I and II).

The first dossier includes all the information regarding the recent tragic events and reflects the political objectives of those who planned and executed the brutal actions committed. It becomes more than obvious that what Turkey and Mr. Denktash tried to do is to convey the message that there is a wall of mistrust in Cyprus dividing the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots and that, therefore, the solution as defined by the High-level Agreements and the Security Council resolutions should be abandoned. There is indeed a wall in Cyprus but one imposed by the presence of the Turkish occupation forces.

The assessment of the situation and the political messages deriving therefrom underline the need to take urgent and substantive measures for a solution of the Cyprus problem that would bring to an end the division of Cyprus and terminate the occupation by the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops and settlers. In fact what is needed is resolute action by the Security Council to ensure full compliance with its relevant resolutions.

The second dossier provides evidence about the terrorist activities that took place at the initiative of Mr. Denktash and the endorsement of Turkey. Knowing of the Security Council's keen interest in fighting international terrorism, demonstrated by the adoption of several resolutions on the issue, we expect that this matter will be duly examined by the Council and that the necessary action will be taken in line with its commitment to combat terrorism. The case and the facts regarding terrorist activities by Turkey in Cyprus are submitted herewith for your consideration and action.

This material bears witness beyond any doubt to the premeditated actions and official involvement of the Government of Turkey and the illegal secessionist regime in the atrocities committed. It should particularly be emphasized in this respect that these violent actions had resulted not only in the brutal assassination of two young Greek Cypriots, but vividly demonstrated, before the eyes of the world, the real intentions and true objectives of Turkey in perpetuating at all costs and by all means, including State terrorism, the universally unacceptable fait accompli of its invasion and occupation in Cyprus.

It is my Government's assessment and firm belief, as substantiated and documented by facts, actions and authoritative statements of Turkish and Turkish

Cypriot sources provided herewith, that the planned Turkish operation was aiming at pressing through world public opinion the myth that the two communities in Cyprus cannot, allegedly, live together and that they should not be reunited. It also aimed at promoting the Turkish position that the occupation troops are required to provide peace and security by enforcing and consolidating the communal separation, which was imposed by the use of force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and jus cogens rules of international law. Obviously, the objective is that, ultimately, the partition of Cyprus into two ethnically homogeneous mini States would emerge as the only viable option for the final settlement.

Needless to stress that such behaviour demonstrates anew, in a brutal manner, the lack of political will of the Turkish side to cooperate in establishing the common ground required for opening the way to meaningful and substantive negotiations, as provided for by Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 939 (1994). Moreover, Ankara and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktash, through their recent actions and most revealing intentions have not only undermined the very basis of the High-level Agreements and the agreed principles as set out in relevant United Nations resolutions, accepted even by Turkey itself, but have clearly attempted to foil or discontinue any renewed promising efforts in lifting the long-persisting impasse in the negotiating process.

Finally, besides drawing attention to the precarious situation thus developed, we are of the view that appropriate measures should be taken in order to arrest its further worsening. To this end, we renew our commitment to cooperate fully within the framework of the good offices mission and mandate of the Secretary-General. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus remains convinced that the Security Council, conscious of its own responsibilities and credibility involved, will not fail to take appropriately determined action, with a view to ensuring Turkish compliance with the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, the very implementation of which the Security Council itself has long ago stipulated to promote.

(Signed) Alecos P. MICHAELIDES

APPENDIX I*

I. General Assessment

Assessing the recent tragic events in the buffer zone in Dherynia and political statements that followed these events, one clearly concludes that the Turkish reaction to the motorcyclists' peaceful demonstration was not a spontaneous act but a well premeditated and planned operation with a clear objective of projecting certain political messages.

It cannot even be called an over-reaction because that would indicate spontaneous reaction and this was not the case. It also gives the impression that the Turkish side had the legal right to use force in the buffer zone but in this instance it was "unwarranted". This of course would be completely wrong because neither side can use force in the buffer zone.

II. Facts demonstrate that this was a premeditated and politically motivated act

1. Major military preparation took place including movements of naval and military forces (attachment I).

2. The Grey Wolves terrorist group was brought to Cyprus to take part in the planned violent clashes (attachment II) and Mr Denktash expressed his appreciation to them for their contribution (attachment III).

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* The present appendix is being circulated as received and in the language of submission only.

3. There is no doubt that the whole incident was premeditated and organized by Denktash and the Turkish government as illustrated by the very presence of Mr. Denktash close to them, evidently for giving instructions and Mrs Ciller 's visit to Cyprus. Mrs Ciller with her statements characterized the brutal acts as "heroism" (see attachment IV).

III. Issues raised by the Turkish brutal reaction.

1. Questioning the status of the Buffer Zone and more so the role of UNFICYP.

The UN peace keeping force is policing the Buffer Zone. Some Greek Cypriot demonstrators went into the Buffer Zone without securing a permit from UNFICYP. However, these demonstrators were totally unarmed.

The Turkish side, by using force which resulted in the murder of the two people and wounding several others including members of the peacekeeping force that were in the Buffer Zone is in effect questioning UNFICYP's role and its responsibility to police the Buffer Zone (see attachment V).

2. Through its statements and actions the Turkish side claimed the existence of legitimate borders, which it was claimed, the demonstrators were attempting to cross without authorization. There are no borders in Cyprus. There is only a cease fire line (attachment VI).

IV. Political messages

The whole scheme was aiming at sending out definite political messages:

1. In effect they claimed that mistrust between the two communities in Cyprus has reached its highest level and therefore it was impossible to live together (Bayrak 12.8.96).

2. The presence of the Turkish troops on the island was absolutely necessary to provide security to the Turkish Cypriots. Denktash claimed that "the Greek Cypriots who want Turkish troops to leave Cyprus should take a lesson from yesterday's events. Those who resorted to yesterday's incidents while the Turkish troops are here, will do worst things when the troops leave the Island" (Bayrak 12.8.96).

V. Declared position of the Turkish side regarding the future prospects for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

1. Mr. Denktash clearly tried to table once again his position, that since the two communities cannot live together, then Cyprus must be partitioned and establish two national states. Speaking to the BBC he said that "it is not possible to bring together people whose brains were injected with animosity and hatred ... The second choice in Cyprus would be two separate mini states, and as the time goes by, the two states could enter into co-operation based on common projects and mutual interest (BBC World Service 24.8.96).

   Thus, Mr. Denktash proposes the abandoning of the high level agreements and the Security Council resolutions which define the basis of the solution. He stated that "the hope for the establishment of a federation has been lost. We must quickly move to hold a referendum to establish our new strategy (see attachment VII).

Lets' not forget that in 1994 the pseudoassembly at the instigation of Mr. Denktash approved a "resolution" abolishing its commitment on a solution based on federation (see attachment VIII).

2. Regarding the repeated calls by Mr. Denktash for a meeting with President Clerides, it is quite evident that this is simply a public relations stand, because if he rejects even the basis of a solution what is the purpose of having such meetings? Besides as it was reported in Huriyet 18.8.96 (attachment IX). Denktash believes that "no more time should be wasted at the negotiating table".

3. It is most likely that with this he was trying to discourage those who have expressed a keen interest in contributing towards the efforts to solve the Cyprus problem. He was also hoping to complicate the accession process of Cyprus to the European Union.

VI. Conclusions.

The tragic events of Dherynia and, more so, the efforts by the Turkish side to undermine the very basis of the negotiations stress the need for expediting and increasing efforts for finding a lasting and workable solution of the Cyprus problem, on the basis of the high level agreements and the Security Council resolutions.

If there is no reaction to the use of force and things slow down because of the incidents, this will motivate Denktash to increase his efforts in the direction of totally frustrating the peace process, because the possibility of repetition of similar bloody events is casting serious doubts on the process itself .

ATTACHMENT I

Naval moves linked to incidents in Cyprus reported on 17 August

According to HURRIYET (17.8.96), the Turkish destroyer, Muavenet, and a number of submarines crossed into the Aegean Sea while the Greek Cypriots maintained their demonstrations. Naval force activity has been observed because of the demonstrations.

Muavenet and a number of submarines crossed the Canakkale Straits into the Aegean Sea on 16.8.96. Nine naval ships, including frigates and attack boats, arrived in the vicinity of Gelibolu on the same day. They later moved towards the straits and anchored at Nara Base. They will cross the straits into the Aegean Sea in the event of a crisis.

ATTACHMENT II

Turkish Cypriot daily ORTAM in its edition of 24.8.96 reproduces the interview given to Turkey's TEMPO Magazine by the new chairman of the Turkey's fascist' Idealists Hearths Organization known as Grey Wolves, Azmi Karamahmutoglu.

In the interview, Karamahmutoglu admits that "they have landed" to the occupied area "with a force of 3000 idealists to face the Greek Cypriot motor cyclists."

He further says that the Idealist Grey Wolves had taken up positions at points likely to be used by the motorcyclists to cross into the occupied area, along the buffer zone, and that when the news broke out that fighting had started in Dherinya "we dispatched all our friends from Nicosia to Dherinya. When the Greek Cypriots saw them coming they started running away. But there were those who were unable to run away. And when we found aggressive Greek Cypriots on our territory, we demonstrated our active reaction. As a result of this one person died."

When pointed out that the scene of the beating to death of the young Greek Cypriot, with iron bars and wooden clubs, in the presence of police was terrible Karamahmutoglu said: "On the one side there are 750 thousand Greek Cypriots and on the other side 150 thousand Turks. It is fair and justified that people from Turkey go there and extend support."

He further claimed that during the incidents, they were not the aggressive side. "That day, they were considering the Turkish Cypriots as non existing. In 1974 we demonstrated to them that this was not so. We have demonstrated it once more. "Your military preparation is too much for

the 150 thousand Turks. However, if you are considering Turkey as well, then it is too little". We wanted to demonstrate this.

When asked about the idealists' mission, Karamahmutoglu said: "Both in Cyprus and in the Turkic Republics they use the following: "Peoples Brotherhood". The message is directed for internal use in the Turkic Republics. With this action we wanted to demonstrate the following: We will not sacrifice the nation's independence to romanticism of the peoples brotherhood. I say this to you for the first time. This is the message I want to convey. That is, it is not possible to live there together. Neither in a federative structure nor as a united whole nor with the island joining the EU."

ATTACHMENT III

Turkish Cypriot newspaper YENIDUZEN on 12.8.96 under the banner headlines "The result of fanatism" reports:

"Especially in Dherinia and Akhna, when 'police and civil defense members', demonstrated extensive tolerance and turn a blind eye to the Idealist Hearths Militants who were carrying Iron clubs, bars, stones, chains used in battles as well as fire arms to enter the buffer zone thus helping the escalation of events on the border.

In Dherinia, when Greek Cypriot youth Anastasis Isaak (24) from Paralimni tried to run away from the site of the incidents, was trapped in the border wires and was lynched by a group of idealist armed with Iron clubs and bars.

Especially in Akhna region when reporters were banned to enter into the area by their own cars it is observed that idealist militants armed with shotguns opened fire to the Greek Cypriots on the other side".

The same newspaper in its edition of the 13.8.96 reports that around 150 idealists who arrived in the occupied area from various parts of Turkey, gathered in front o f the idealist Hearths Organizations Chapter in the occupied Nicosia and from there marched to Denktash's residence.

"In front of the "presidential Palace" reports YENI DUZEN, "the group started shouting racist and fascist slogans "Grey Wolf Denktash", "Hands ... on Turks will be broken", "Cyprus is Turkish and will stay Turkish".

YENI DUZEN further reports that Denktash "received" the idealists who branded him "Grey Wolf" and shouted the above mentioned slogans. He thanked them for their coming from Turkey and for extending their support. /...

ATTACHMENT IV

COUNTRY: TURKEY
SUBJ: Ciller: Hands Raised Against Turkish Flag Will Be Broken

SOURCE: Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1500 GMT 15 Aug 96
TEXT:

[Announcer-read report over video]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Acting Prime Minister Tansu Ciller has said that Turkey favors peace but that the hands raised against the Turkish flag will be broken.

Ciller was addressing people in Adana's Ceyhan District. Stressing that no one can touch the Turkish flag, Ciller said: If anyone here dares to do such a thing we will break that hand. The hand that is raised against the flag will be broken. Yavuz Yorulmaz from Turkish Radio and Television reported that Ciller said that Turkey favors peace and that it does not want fight with anyone.

[Begin Ciller recording] During the Kardak crisis we announced that no one can hand us a fait accompli. Our borders cannot be violated. Our flag cannot be removed. We want peace but this peace has conditions. They must definitely fulfill those conditions. This is the reason we will be going to Cyprus today to reiterate these statements. We will tell them that our flag cannot be removed and that the hands of those who attempt such a thing will be broken. [end recording]

Referring to the Baku-Ceyhan oil pipeline, Ciller said that with this project, on whose realization a lot of efforts have been exerted, the vicinity of Ceyhan District will quickly change. Noting that this pipeline will also contribute to world peace, Ciller added that the aim is to transport the oil of brotherly countries in Central Asia through here. Noting that the Yumurtalik-Karkuk oil pipeline is planned to be opened by mid-September, Ciller said that the next step is to launch a great export mobilization.

Ciller later went to BOTAS [Pipeline and Petroleum Transport Corporation] installations in Ceyhan. [passage omitted]

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COUNTRY: CYPRUS
SUBJ: Ciller, Denktas Meet, Hold Joint News Conference

REF: ta1508162796 nicosia bayrak turkish 151530 -- ciller, large turkish delegation arrive in cyprus

SOURCE: Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 96
TEXT:

[Announcer-read report over video]

[FBIS Translated Text] After their meeting today, Acting Prime Minister Tansu Ciller and President Rauf Denktas held a joint news conference. Ciller said that Turkey is on the side of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus [TRNC] in its difficult and its good days, and that things will continue to be that way. She said that she sincerely congratulates the Turkish Cypriots on the 22d anniversary of the peace operation, and expressed her pleasure over the establishment of a new government in the TRNC. She stressed that Turkey and the TRNC are always on the side of peace.

[Begin Ciller recording] The world should know that we will not allow anyone to raise his hand against the flag. We will break the hands that are raised against the flag. For us, this is a matter of honor. It is something that is shared by all honorable nations. We said that we did not want border violations. We warned them. I regret the deaths of two Greek Cypriot youths. I truly regret it. I also regret the wounding of the Turkish Cypriot, Greek Cypriot, and UN peace force soldiers. However, I repeat, we will not allow border violations. We will not allow any hands to be raised against the flag. The whole world must know this. [end recording]

Ciller said that the Turkish side warned the Greek Cypriot side about any incidents. Now, she said, I am making a call to Greece and to the Greek Cypriot sector.

[Begin Ciller recording] Making peace needs as much courage as making war. We came here today to give this lesson to those who disrupted the peace, and we came here to reestablish the peace. I said that making peace needs as much courage as making war. It is true. We have this courage. On this occasion, I call on the UN secretary general: The leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sectors have not seen each other for the past two years. Bring them together as soon as possible. There is more to it than that. Make them come together immediately and say: Do not be taken in by provocations. Nobody should be taken in by provocations. I call on the youths in the Turkish Cypriot sector. I call on everyone. Do not be taken in by provocations. [end recording]

Ciller stressed that the time has come for the two communities to learn how to live as friends and brothers. She said that the problems will be resolved through a dialogue, that there is no other solution. She added: Today, there is a need for a dialogue. Come, let us establish peace, but with a sincere desire for a reconciliation. Peace needs courage.

The acting prime minister pointed out that religious institutions must put out messages of friendship and communicate love. They must not become sources of provocation, she said.

Ciller stressed that it is essential for the people and youths to get closer together if a bicommunal and just solution is to be reached on the island. She said: Within such a bicommunal and just solution, Turkey, Greece, and Cyprus -- a Cyprus with two communities and two sides -- can join the EU together. Then we can reach a real solution.

Ciller said that the Turkish Cypriot people should not be afraid, because Turkey will not abandon them in this just cause.

TRNC President Denktas said, in turn, that the Turkish Cypriots have been through difficult days but have always found motherland Turkey on their side. He thanked Acting Prime Minister Ciller who, with her visit on this difficult day, displayed motherland Turkey's support.

Replying to questions on the latest border incidents, Denktas said that the measures taken to protect the borders of the TRNC are lasting and permanent, and that therefore no new measures were taken. Denktas thanked the Turkish Peace Force for its presence on the island, adding: We are grateful that the Turkish soldiers are here. Denktas hoped that the Greek Cypriot side would learn a lesson from the incidents and would not try to carry out new provocative acts on the border. He said: You cannot build peace by creating incidents. We call on Kliridhis once again: We are ready to meet.

Replying to questions, Ciller said that the deaths of two Greek Cypriots are a great loss, but every warning was issued beforehand to prevent such an outcome. She said that it is impossible to describe such incidents as the way certain youths behave, that there is an organization behind the incidents.

Replying to another question, Ciller said that Turkey will not surrender to any fait accompli, and that problems must be resolved at the negotiating table.

Asked if Turkey is working on any military plan, Ciller explained that Turkey has troops on the island based on the guarantor rights it gained in 1960. She stressed that the Turkish troops on the island have never caused tension over the past 22 years, and that they only serve peace.

After the news conference, Ciller visited the Security Forces Command where she was briefed on the latest border incidents. She then attended a dinner given in her honor by President Denktas.

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ATTACHMENT V

The actions of the Turkish side demonstrate a disregard for the role of the UN Violence was used against unarmed civilians within the "Buffer zone". Shots were fired into this space resulting in one death and many injuries, including the wounding of members of UNFICYP. The other death was also caused by members of the extremist group Grey Wolves, transported to the area and released to the "Buffer zone" carrying dangerous instruments.

(see enclosures I and II)

ENCLOSURE I

THE DEMONSTRATIONS OF 11 AUGUST 1996

United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has completed its review of the events surrounding the demonstrations of Sunday, 11 August. The facts that have emerged are as follows:

1. On Sunday, 11 August, some 3,500 persons gathered at various locations in anticipation of proceeding to Dherinia, the originally intended starting point for the demonstration route. The demonstrators included some 120 motorcyclists from 12 countries who had arrived in Cyprus on 10 August, following a journey which began in Berlin on 2 August. During the weeks leading up to the demonstration, UNFICYP liaised closely with all relevant authorities to ensure that all necessary measures be taken to prevent any violations of the United Nations buffer zone.

2. On 10 August, the Secretary-General issued a statement in which he expressed his concern at reports that a Greek Cypriot motorcycle association was planning to violate the cease-fire lines as well as the United Nations buffer zone in Cyprus. He expressed his hope that the organizers of this event would avoid a course of action that could only harm efforts to resolve the long standing Cyprus problem. The Secretary-General also called on the Government of Cyprus to take effective measures in exercise of its responsibilities to prevent any unauthorized entry into the United Nations buffer zone.

3. In response to an appeal from President Clerides early on Sunday morning, the President of the Cyprus Motorcycle Federation agreed to cancel the planned demonstration route and instead called on all participants to assemble in Makarios Stadium in Nicosia. Some 1,500 motorcyclists and associated motorists proceeded to Makarios Stadium late on Sunday morning to hear the message from their leader who also conveyed a message from President Clerides.

4. Meanwhile, a major counter-demonstration had been organized in north Nicosia of some 2,500 persons, including a significant number of members of the Grey Wolves who had come from Turkey. This demonstration remained under peaceful.

5. Shortly before noon, the demonstrators left the Makarios Stadium, split up into many groups, and began to move around the city and beyond to various destinations that were difficult to anticipate. Groups of motorcyclists and persons in cars assembled in various locations in Nicosia, notably the Ledra Palace checkpoint, the United Nations Protected Area Foxtrot Gate and the Presidential Palace. These demonstrations remained peaceful.

The main incidents

6. A group of some 150 Greek Cypriot demonstrators, who were subsequently joined by another 200, arrived at the United Nations buffer zone at the Old Famagusta Road at about 1240 hours. The Cyprus Police (Cypol) lifted the National Guard (NG) cease-fire line barrier from where the demonstrators quickly proceeded into the United Nations buffer zone eventually right up to the Turkish

Forces (TF) cease-fire line, starting fires as they went along. UNFICYP troops in the area, subsequently reinforced by elements of UNFICYP's Force Reserve, interposed themselves between the demonstrators and the TF who were soon joined by the Turkish Cypriot Police Element (TCPE) in riot gear. Although the situation became very tense, UNFICYP managed to keep it under control, not least because the TF and TCPE acted in a very disciplined and restrained manner despite considerable verbal provocations from the demonstrators. Cypol was not effective in controlling the demonstrators who had arrived at that location. By 1400 hours the crowd began to disperse and by 1730 hours all demonstrators had left the United Nations buffer zone. There were no casualties.

7. At about 1200 hours, some 150 Turkish Cypriot demonstrators appeared along the Sovereign Base Area (SBA) at the link road near the junction with the Old Nicosia Road. At 1330 hours, some 200 Greek Cypriot motorcyclists arrived along with several TV crews. The 12 SBA police deployed there were unable to keep the situation under control and the two sides began to throw stones at each other. Some Greek Cypriots crossed a few metres beyond the Turkish Forces Cease-fire line and planted a Greek flag. The Turkish Cypriot demonstrators responded by firing shotguns at the Greek Cypriots who retreated and proceeded to set fires. By 1500 hours, the Greek Cypriot motorcyclists left the area and proceeded in the direction of Dhekelia. According to reports, 10 Greek Cypriot demonstrators were wounded, some by shotgun pellets, as were 2 SBA policemen.

8. The most serious incident took place in Dherinia. On Sunday morning, a peaceful demonstration by some 250 Greek Cypriots took place. They entered the United Nations buffer zone and requested to deliver a petition to the Turkish Cypriot checkpoint. When the latter refused to receive the petition, the demonstrators left the United Nations buffer zone, but remained in the area. At 1430 hours, some 300 motorcyclists together with some 700 persons in vehicles escorted by Cypol arrived at the NG cease-fire line checkpoint in Dherinia. Cypol deployed along the NG cease-fire line but left the checkpoint unattended, thus enabling the demonstrators to enter the United Nations buffer zone unimpeded.

9. In the meantime, the Turkish Forces had allowed some 1,000 persons in buses to pass through their 3 km deep military zone and to assemble along the TF cease-fire line, including persons carrying the flag of the Grey Wolves who had come from Turkey.

10. The situation soon became violent, after Greek Cypriot demonstrators entered the buffer zone and approached the TF cease-fire line to provoke the TF, the TCPE and demonstrators assembled there with verbal abuse and throwing stones. Cypol was not effective in controlling the Greek Cypriot demonstrators.

11. At about 1600 hours, the Turkish Forces allowed the Turkish Cypriot demonstrators to enter the United Nations buffer zone armed with bats and iron bars. The Turkish Cypriot demonstrators, joined by the Turkish Cypriot Police,

then proceeded to pursue the Greek Cypriots and mercilessly beat all those who they were able to catch. At the same time, there was shooting, including by Turkish Cypriot police, from behind the Turkish Forces cease-fire line towards the Greek Cypriot demonstrators.

12. During this period, a Greek Cypriot demonstrator, Anastasios Isaak, was beaten to death by a number of Turkish Cypriot demonstrators, including three Turkish Cypriot policemen. By 1800 hours the situation began to calm down. In addition to the one dead, it was reported that some 54 Greek Cypriots and 17 Turkish Cypriots were injured. 12 UNFICYP personnel suffered injuries.

13. The UNFICYP investigation revealed conclusively that the killing of Anastasios Isaak had occurred some 50 metres from the scene shown on television in which three Greek Cypriots were being severely beaten by Turkish Cypriot demonstrators while helplessly entangled in barbed wire. Two UNFICYP Irish Civilian Police had done their best in trying to rescue Anastasios Isaak at considerable personal risk.

14. The two United Nations Civilian Police had observed two Greek Cypriot demonstrators being set upon by two groups of Turkish Cypriot demonstrators who proceeded to beat them with brutal force. The two United Nations Police went to the assistance of one of the Greek Cypriots and managed to facilitate his escape. When they turned to assist the second Greek Cypriot (Isaak), and were finally able to push aside the Turkish Cypriots, including three Turkish Cypriot policemen, who were still beating him, it was too late. The location of the killing inside the United Nations buffer zone was about 95 metres from the National Guard cease-fire line and about 32 metres from the Turkish Forces cease-fire line.

15. A video broadcasted on "Euronews" inter alia clearly shows the killing of Anastasios Isaak and the intervention of the two United Nations police. The autopsy, attended by UNFICYP, which was performed late afternoon of 13 August, revealed that Anastasios Isaak died of "multiple blunt trauma to the head". UNFICYP has completed the collection of the evidence at the scene of the crime and is in the process of completing its investigation in cooperation with Cypol.

The role of UNFICYP

16. Following the cancellation of the original demonstration route, the Greek Cypriot demonstrators broke up into numerous small groups with unknown destinations. As a result, their moves could not be anticipated, making it difficult for UNFICYP to reinforce in advance the likely flashpoints. At the same time, UNFICYP had to place effective coverage at all critical locations along the buffer zone while maintaining minimum coverage in other areas. UNFICYP's force reserve had to be moved over considerable distances at short notice in order to respond to fast developing situations. Given the prevailing situation on the ground as described above, UNFICYP's resources were stretched to the extreme.

ENCLOSURE II

PRESS RELEASE

THE DEMONSTRATION OF 14 AUGUST 1996

The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has completed its review of the events surrounding the demonstration of Wednesday, 14 August 1996. The facts that have emerged are as follows:

On Wednesday 14 August, about 3,000 people and some 500 motorcyclists attended in Paralimni the funeral of Anastasios Isaak who had been killed by a group of Turkish Cypriots during the demonstrations in Dherinia the previous Sunday [see UNFICYP press release of the demonstrations of 11 August].

After the funeral service, at about 1345 hrs, some 200 motorcyclists and a number of vehicles arrived at the northern outskirts of Dherinia where members of Cypol had been stationed. As during the events on Sunday, Cypol was not effective in preventing the demonstrators from entering the United Nations Buffer Zone (UNBZ). Some 150 Greek Cypriots passed the police line and outflanked the UNFICYP troops deployed inside the UNBZ.

As the Greek Cypriot demonstrators made their way into the UNBZ, Turkish Forces and Turkish Cypriot military and police, which until then had remained out of sight, deployed in full view and in added strength along the TF CFL. UNFICYP requested both Turkish Forces and Turkish Cypriots military and police to exercise restraint and not to over-react. It also reminded them that UNFICYP has sole responsibility to deal with incursions into the buffer zone and that there must be no interference.

By 1420 hours, some 200 Greek Cypriots were inside the UNBZ, but UNFICYP was in control of the situation. The demonstrators were being rounded up and moved out of the UNBZ. The main group of Greek Cypriots were no closer than about 30 metres from the Turkish Forces Cease-Fire Line (TF CFL).

At about that time, a Greek Cypriot male, later identified as Solomos Spyrou Solomou, broke free from the main group and ran towards the Turkish Cypriot check point. He was chased by two UNFICYP soldiers, who caught up with him at the guard post, but the demonstrator broke free and began to climb a flag pole which was flying the Turkish flag just inside the Turkish Cypriot check point. The UNFICYP soldiers were pursuing him a few feet behind.

Solomou was some 3 metres off the ground (less that a fourth of the way to the top of the flag pole), when he was shot by a Turkish or Turkish Cypriot soldier and fell to the ground with blood flowing profusely from his neck (the autopsy revealed that Solomou was hit by five bullets). Turkish or Turkish Cypriot soldiers then proceeded to fire some 25 to 50 rounds indiscriminately into the crowd inside the buffer zone. The whole incident was witnessed by the UNFICYP Force Commander and the Commanding Officer of the Austrian Battalion who were in the UNBZ some 35 metres from the TF CFL. They observed uniformed Turkish or Turkish Cypriot military personnel kneeling down and firing in the direction of the demonstrators inside the UNBZ.

/...

As a result of the indiscriminate shooting by Turkish or Turkish Cypriot soldiers, two British UNFICYP soldiers were shot from behind and two Greek Cypriot civilians were also hit by gunfire. Three were inside the buffer zone and one of the civilians, who sustained a serious gun shot wound to the abdomen, was standing outside the UNBZ close to the National Guard checkpoint. During the demonstration, two Cypol officers and five Greek Cypriot civilians suffered non-gunshot related injuries.

The Force Commander of UNFICYP accompanied by the Chief of Staff met with the Commander of the Turkish Forces in Cyprus late in the afternoon of 14 August to strongly protest the totally unwarranted use of force by Turkish or Turkish Cypriot military personnel which resulted in the killing of Solomou and in injuries to two peace-keepers and two civilians.

ATTACHMENT VI

The secessionist illegal "TRNC" is a state with borders that cannot be violated

Contrary to UN Security Council resolutions 541(83) and 550(84) condeming the secessionist entity, force was used by the Turkish side against the demonstrators in the name of the inviolability of its "borders".

Turkiye (8.8.96) reports Denktash threatening "We will retaliate if they attempt to cross the border ..." That is, if on 11 August the Greek Cypriot motorcyclists attempt to cross the border, the TRNC, like any other independent state, will exercise its right to protect its borders".

On 10th August the commander of the Turkish troops in Cyprus said that they are determined to protect the "borders" of the TRNC adding that "whoever crosses the borders will be punished". Once again it will be realized -as always- that the borders of the TRNC cannot be penetrated".

(Reported in Birlik 10.8.96)

On August 12, the day after the brutal killing of Anastasios Isaac, Bayrak radio boasted "Not a single Greek Cypriot was able to enter into the TRNC borders. However, a Greek Cypriot lost his life ..."

TURKIYE on motorcyclists demonstration speaks about a possible war

Ali Obuz reporting in TURKIYE (8.8.96) regarding the Motorcyclists' protest demonstration in Cyprus against the occupation, claims that the Turkish Foreign Ministry went into action as Cyprus stands on the verge of war due to the demonstration by motorcyclists.

He then quotes Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash's threats that are tantamount to war cries: Denktash declared: "We will retaliate if they attempt to cross the border." "With this statement he raised the possibility of a war," says Obuz, and adds:

"That is, if on 11 August the Greek Cypriot motorcyclists attempt to cross the border, the TRNC, like any other independent state, will exercise its right to protect its borders."

He then says that the Turkish Foreign Ministry went into action when the Greek Cypriots "took a stance favouring another war in the island." Foreign Ministry officials began a series of contacts to draw the world's attention to the island and called for a warning to be issued to the Greek Cypriot sector to prevent a possible war. He claims that a secret dialogue was established with Greece asking it to persuade the Greek Cypriot sector to refrain from such provocations.

A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official, said that the Greek Cypriots will not dare to cross the border, and added that contacts have been established with the EU countries. The same official said: "Even if the demonstrations are held without crossing the border they are in themselves provocations to the TRNC. I do not expect them to cross the border. If they do, war might possibly ensue. We asked the EU countries to warn the Greek Cypriot administration. A war will benefit no one."
(MY)

ATTACHMENT VII

Denktash reportedly preparing referendum on Cyprus solution

According to CUMHURIYET (26.8.96), President Glafcos Clerides' rejection of UN Secretary General's proposal that he "agree to issue a joint statement with Rauf Denktash in support of a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem" has moved the "TRNC" to consider holding a referendum on the Cyprus problem.

Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash has begun to make intensive preparations for a referendum, in which the Turkish Cypriots will be asked "whether they support the establishment of a federation."

It has been reported that he plans to hold the referendum regardless of the election confusion in the United States.

And the article in CUMHURIYET continues: "Denktash reacted to Clerides' rejection by saying: 'The hope for the establishment of a federation has been lost. We must quickly move

to hold a referendum to establish our new strategy. Obviously, what Denktash wants is to have the TRNC integrate with Turkey before he dies...

The TRNC is supported by Ankara in the military, political, and economic fields. Denktash wants to conclude an agreement with Turkey in order to make official all the relations between the two sides. Meanwhile, he wholeheartedly supports Democratic Left Party leader Bulent Ecevit's proposal for 'autonomous' relations.

Denktash' serious approach on the holding of a referendum in north Cyprus has made the opposition parties in the TRNC uneasy. The Republican Turkish Party (RTP) and the Communal Liberation Party (CLP) have said that they are worried about the outcome of a referendum that may be held before a census in north Cyprus.

The RTP and CLP support the establishment of a federation under Turkey's effective guarantee. They also support Cyprus' accession to the EU after a bizonal and bicommunal federation is established. They are convinced that the existing tension must not be worsened and the Greek Cypriot side must not be given an opportunity to join the EU by itself. They are also convinced that the TRNC's integration with Turkey would worsen the international pressure on Ankara."

And the article concludes: "In a statement to the daily KIBRIS, which is published by Asil Nadir in north Cyprus, Professor Erol Manisali, who is known to be close to Rauf Denktash, has said that relations between the Greek Cypriot side and the EU would finalize the division of the island. Manisali is a lecturer at the Istanbul University Faculty of Economics. Stressing that the new Turkish Government has reformed Turkey's

foreign policy, he asserted: 'I believe that rational changes will be effected in Turkey's policy on Cyprus'."

Turkey said to advise Denktash against holding a referendum

Sami Kohen in MILLIYET (28.8.96) writes that Turkish Foreign Ministry deputy under secretary, Ambassador Inal Batu, is going to the occupied area to urge Denktash and the Turkish Cypriot leadership that the time is not appropriate for holding a referendum regarding federation in the occupied area because that referendum will lead to "integration" with Turkey and hence to the division of the island.

Kohen says that at this stage Ankara considers the holding of a referendum as harmful to the Turkish side because, he adds, in case of an "integration", if the Cyprus Republic is admitted to the EU, then Turkey will find itself in the position of occupying a piece of land that belongs to the EU. Kohen points out that "official integration with Turkey in reality will not change anything because, clearly, the Turkish side is already integrated with Turkey. Making it official will neither secure the TRNC's recognition by other countries nor will it stop the Greek Cypriot side's entry into the EU nor will it change the (economic) situation of the Turks on the island".

He concludes by urging the Erbakan government to extend economic aid to the occupied area so that it may overcome its economic difficulties.

Meanwhile, according to illegal Bayrak radio (15:30 hours, 28.8.96) Ambassador Inal Batu, has arrived in the pseudostate to hold various contacts. Batu said that he has not brought any proposals and that he will be holding talks. On his

arrival at occupied Tymbou airport and speaking at an airport news conference, Batu said that he arrived on the island in accordance with the declaration signed between Turkish President Suleyman Demirel and Rauf Denktash on 27 December 1995, envisioning the increase of political consultations between Turkey and the pseudostate. Noting that the formation of a new "government" played a significant role in the timing of his visit, Batu added that the wish to assess the situation created by the recent regrettable incidents has also played a significant role in planning this visit. He noted that during his contacts views will also be exchanged on the timing and content of the various high-ranking visits to be exchanged between Turkey and the pseudostate in the period ahead. Batu added that he will be holding intense contacts during his stay.

Replying to reporters' questions, Batu said that the Greek Cypriot side has rejected a meeting between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot commanders and added that the ball is now in the Greek Cypriot court with regard to this issue.

Also speaking at the conference, Taner Etkin, so-called Foreign Minister, said that during Batu's two-day stay on the island the "national cause" and the Cyprus problem will be reviewed and views will be exchanged. Etkin added that this will be an excellent indication of the solidarity and cooperation that exist between Turkey and the pseudostate.

Batu later left the airport for a meeting with Turkish "envoy" Aydan Karahan. Batu later met with Denktash and so-called Assembly Speaker Ayhan Halit Acarkan. Karahan was present at both meetings. In a statement during his meeting with Acarkan, Batu recalled that the Denktash-Demirel declaration envisioned closer and more intense consultations between Turkish and "TRNC officials" adding that he came to the island with that purpose in mind.

ATTACHMENT VIII

KIBRIS 29.8.94

"The Republican Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which represents the free-will and sovereignty of the Turkish Cypriot people,

Taking into consideration the negative and intransigent stance exhibited by the Greek Cypriots during the talks for a solution of the Cyprus problem, and lately on the confidence-building measures, their lack of respect and

sincerity for the basic rights and freedoms of the Turkish Cypriot people, their non-recognition of the Turkish Cypriots as an equal separate people from the political and legal point of view, who used the talks to promote their interests and to cover their real position of becoming owners of the whole of the island, who, in order to achieve their aim have reached a speedy agreement with Greece, on the defence, economic and military fields, and continue to purchase arms at an accelerated rate, and in order to complete this process they have unilaterally applied for membership to the European Union, with the aim of isolating the Turkish Cypriot people and lead it to complete economic collapse and in parallel to this, with their actions the European Court decision was taken as a way of destroying peace and order on the island, the Greek Cypriots have shown that they insist on their positions, and after assessing the above and the views of the President of the Republic and the political parties,

Takes the following decisions which define the basic foundations of the foreign policies of the TRNC:

1: The Turkish Cypriot people - which has never abandoned its sovereign rights from the jointly established in 1960 Cyprus Republic, and after the collapse of the Cyprus Republic because of the Akritas Plan in 1963, and which never accepted the position and thesis of the Greek partner as the recognized Cyprus Republic, which never gave in to the administration of the Greeks - is unconditionally sovereign and the TRNC both as state and people exist as an inseparable whole.

2: The Decision of the European Court of Justice, which denies the political equality and separate sovereignty of the Turkish Cypriot people, and which is contrary to the most natural Principles of Justice, as well as the insistence on the one-sided

application of the Greek Administration for full membership of the European Union, can have no positive effect or benefit the talks to be held on the confidence-building measures. For this reason no talks can be held. However, at this point, the only contacts to be held should be to lift the above mentioned obstacles.

3. During new negotiations that may be resumed between the sides, after the elimination of the obstacles, it is necessary that the reality should be accepted that the sovereignty, political equality and the legal status in Cyprus derives from two different peoples of which the one is the Turkish Cypriot people, which has its own political status and basic rights and freedoms.

In order for comprehensive, permissible talks to be resumed, it is necessary for the sides to determine in free will, realistic parameters which take into consideration the political equality and sovereignty of the Turkish Cypriots. The Guarantee Agreement cannot be discussed.

4. In the face of the above developments by the Greek Cypriots, for the Turkish Cypriots to gain the basic rights and to protect their freedoms, and in order to face the difficulties in the economic and political fields, and to prevent the fake Greek Cypriot Administration from becoming EU members, the TRNC Assembly considers necessary to take the necessary measures and considers unavoidable to make the same agreements with Turkey in the fields of security and defence as the Greek Cypriots with Greece and in order to overcome the limitations and obstacles placed by Greece and the Greek Cypriots for Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, the Assembly is asking the government to start the process of economic integration with Turkey as soon as possible.

5: Decision number 6 of the Assembly of 15 March 1984 and decision number 36 of 15 March 1985, which provide for the solution of FEDERATION AS THE ONLY SOLUTION, are no longer valid. (KV/A.TH)

ATTACHMENT IX

In Hurriet 18.8.96 the Turkish journalist Ferai Tinc reports on a conversation she had with Mr. Denktash:

"Explaining why he was insisting on a meeting with Mr. Clerides, Denktash said that he urged Glafcos Clerides to agree to hold talks so that he can establish whether or not he was sincere. **However, Denktash believes that no more time should be wasted at the negotiation table."**

In the same article Mr. Denktash said that he wants to talk to officials in Ankara as soon as possible. He wants a decision to be made to finalize the TRNC's integration with Turkey.

Denktash on integration with Turkey

Ferai Tinc, writing in HURRIYET (18.8.96), reports on a talk he had with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash. Inter alia, he says: "Denktash wants to hold talks with officials in Ankara as soon as possible. He wants a decision to be made to finalize the TRNC's integration with Turkey. As far as north Cyprus' domestic affairs are concerned, he wants the TRNC to have autonomous status. However, he believes that the TRNC's foreign policy should be managed through Turkey and that the two sides should cooperate on military matters. Denktash said: 'Why should the Greek Cypriots force us to join the EU, which does whatever Greece wants it to do? The world must realize that the Greek Cypriots will not be allowed to take control of Cyprus. Obviously, the Greek Cypriots want the island. Are we going to agree to give it to them?'

Washington has moved to resolve the Cyprus problem, so the United States and Europe may react to the TRNC's integration with Turkey. However, Denktash is convinced that the risk has to be taken. He asserted: 'There is no alternative. Greece and the Greek Cypriots are moving to get Cyprus under their control. How long are we going to wait? We cannot be expected to tell the United States to cut off our heads with Greece's sword so that it can turn us into a minority community. We will resist that. We must not agree to everything the United States tells us to do'.

Denktash believes that the recent incidents at the TRNC border show that no partnership can be established with the Greek Cypriot side. He said: 'They have disclosed their intention by

trying to lower the Turkish flag and hoist the Greek flag in its place'.

Denktash said that he urged Glafcos Clerides to agree to hold talks so that he can establish whether or not he is sincere. However, Denktash believes that no more time should be wasted at the negotiation table. He also believes that political lobbyists can persuade the United States to take a different approach and that Turkey has to decide what initiatives it should take in that regard. He said: 'Turkey can achieve many things if it realizes the extent of its influence. So, it has to make up its mind and tell the whole world. Will it decide to abandon Cyprus?...'

And Tinc concludes:

"Denktash wants to see the TRNC's integration with Turkey realized, regardless of the fact that the entire world may oppose it. He believes that integration can be realized by the Eroglu Administration in the TRNC and the Erbakan Government in Turkey. Denktash asserted: 'Mr. Erbakan served Cyprus in 1974. I believe that he will seriously consider this initiative.' His remarks indicated that he particularly trusts the Welfare Party wing of the coalition government on this matter."

APPENDIX II*

Involvement of Grey Wolves

The recent tragic events in the Buffer Zone in Dherynia beyond the brutal murders, the injuring of so many people, including members of the UNFICYP and the use of force against the unarmed demonstrators that entered the Buffer Zone have revealed a new and extremely disturbing and potentially dangerous dimension:

Terrorists were brought in from Turkey to Cyprus in order to carry out premeditated plans.

I. Grey Wolves involved in the operation

1. Members of the extremist terrorist organisation «Grey Wolves» were brought into Cyprus to take part in the implementation of the plans prepared by Mr. Denktash and the Turkish forces. They arrived in the occupied part of Cyprus on 10th of August 1996 (attachment I).

2. The Grey Wolves is an extremist terrorist group that has been active in Turkey for quite sometime (attachment II).

3. A total of 3000 members of the Grey Wolves came to Cyprus (Appendix 3) and they acted on the basis of instructions, hence after the tragic incidents Mr. Denktash invited all of them to a special reception thanking them for the task they have performed (Yeni Douzen reports

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* The present appendix is being circulated as received and in the language of submission only.

slogans by the Grey Wolves such as "Grey Wolf Denktash", "Cyprus is Turkish and will stay Turkish". (attachment VI).

4. Grey Wolves along with Turkish troops and extremist Turkish Cypriot elements, were facilitated to enter the Buffer Zone armed with shotguns, iron bars where they attacked and shot Cypriot demonstrators, murdering one (attachment III).

Mr. Denktash followed the operation of the Grey Wolves and other extremist groups very closely. (attachment VI).

According to the UN report: «The Turkish forces had allowed some 1000 persons to pass through their three km deep military zone and assemble along the cease fire line, including persons carrying the flag of the Grey Wolves who had come from Turkey" (attachment V).

5. The Grey Wolves evidently had not only come to Cyprus at Denktash's invitation but also with the agreement of Ankara. As a consequence, it has been reported that the Grey Wolves were funded by Turkey on the instructions of the Turkish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Tansu Ciller (attachment IV).

II. Assessment of events

1. The aforesaid events do not simply shed light to the tragic and brutal actions in the Buffer Zone against the peaceful demonstrators but, moreover highlight the urgency to condemn the importation of terrorism in Cyprus and to take drastic action to ensure that terrorist activities will not be repeated.

2. The Security Council has repeatedly condemned acts of international terrorism as expressed in Resolutions 635/89, 731/92, 748/92, 1044/96, 1070/96. In all the above resolutions the Security Council expresses its determination to eliminate international terrorism . In fact, the Security Council in certain cases has used measures under Chapter 7 of the UN Chapter in order to fight terrorism in any form. (attachment VII).

3. The importation of a terrorist group that was brought in with so much publicity, decorated and praised by Denktash for its contribution to the tragic events and, the authorization and funding by Ankara of their terrorist mission, is a sheer provocation not only to us but to the international community. It is a lack of respect for the UN and unwillingness to comply with the numerous Security Council Resolutions.

III. Conclusions:

1. If the international community, the UN and in particular the Security Council, and leading countries, that always stood against international terrorism, ignore the importation of international terrorism in Cyprus , this will

give a message of tolerance to terrorism and foster the danger of repetition of such events.

It is therefore extremely important that the matter of the Grey Wolves should be treated as a separate and distinct issue because not only in the light of the recent events but moreso because of the grave dangers that lie ahead.

2. In assessing the consequences of the importation of terrorism from Turkey, we cannot ignore the alarming information that a branch of the Grey Wolves has already been established in the occupied part of Cyprus.

Referring to the terrorist activities one should remember the recent murder of Kutlu Adali ,- a journalist known for his support of an early solution to the Cyprus problem which would create the possibility of peaceful co-existence of the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots-, and who also stood against the importation of settlers to Cyprus.

Adali's murder , bearing in mind that nothing has been done to find the murderers, seen in conjunction with the importation of terrorism from Turkey and the establishment of their branch in the occupied part of the Island should create grave concern and call for effective action by the Security Council.

30 August 1996

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ATTACHMENT I

Turkish Cypriot newspaper YENI DEMOKRAT on 3.8.96 reports that the fascist Idealist Hearth Association is preparing a "Package of surprise Action for the Motorbike protesters who will try to cross into the occupied area during their demonstration ride.

ATTACHMENT II

«THE GREY WOLVES»

Set up in the early 1950's, the «Grey Wolves» are a fascist youth organisation associated to the Turkish Nationalist Action Party with links to the Turkish State.

The «Grey Wolfs» have taken part in a number of violent activities against Labour Unions, students and intellectuals, and are suspected of mass murders all over Turkey.

They adhere to Turanism and regard the Turkish people, as a superior race. «The whole world» belongs «to them». They dream of world domination and are fighting for a «Greater Turkey».

The last action of the «Grey Wolves» in Europe, before their involvement and participation in the recent events in Cyprus, was organizing a big protest demonstration against the founding of the Kurdish parliament in exile in the Hague. One could see on television thousands of Turkish nationalists making the sign of the «Grey Wolves», the ring-finger and the middle finger against the thumb, and the pink and forefinger up, representing the head of a wolf.

WOLVES.CY

ATTACHMENT III

Turkish Cypriot daily ORTAM in its edition of 24.8.96 reproduces the interview given to Turkey's TEMPO Magazine by the new chairman of the Turkey's fascist Idealists Hearths Organization known as Grey Wolves, Azmi Karamahmutoglu.

In the interview, Karamahmutoglu admits that "they have landed" to the occupied area "with a force of 3000 idealists to face the Greek Cypriot motor cyclists."

He further says that the Idealist Grey Wolves had taken up positions at points likely to be used by the motorcyclists to cross into the occupied area, along the buffer zone, and that when the news broke out that fighting had started in Dherinya "we dispatched all our friends from Nicosia to Dherinya. When the Greek Cypriots saw them coming they started running away. But there were those who were unable to run away. And when we found aggressive Greek Cypriots on our territory, we demonstrated our active reaction. As a result of this one person died."

When pointed out that the scene of the beating to death of the young Greek Cypriot, with iron bars and wooden clubs, in the presence of police was terrible Karamahmutoglu said: "On the one side there are 750 thousand Greek Cypriots and on the other side 150 thousand Turks. It is fair and justified that people from Turkey go there and extend support."

He further claimed that during the incidents, they were not the aggressive side. "That day, they were considering the Turkish Cypriots as non existing. In 1974 we demonstrated to them that this was not so. We have demonstrated it once more. "Your military preparation is too much for

the 150 thousand Turks. However, if you are considering Turkey as well, then it is too little". We wanted to demonstrate this.

When asked about the idealists' mission, Karamahmutoglu said: "Both in Cyprus and in the Turkic Republics they use the following: "Peoples Brotherhood". The message is directed for internal use in the Turkic Republics. With this action we wanted to demonstrate the following: We will not sacrifice the nation's independence to romanticism of the peoples brotherhood. I say this to you for the first time. This is the message I want to convey. That is, it is not possible to live there together. Neither in a federative structure nor as a united whole nor with the island joining the EU."

ATTACHMENT IV

Turkish daily "Hurriyet" in its edition on 27.8.96 reports that the deputy secretary general of the Republican People's Party (CHP) Mehmet Sevigen, has disclosed that Turkish deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller has paid 65 billion TL (Tr. note 1 Cyprus pound = 170,000 TL) to the fascist Grey Wolves Idealists who went to Cyprus to face the Greek Cypriot demonstrators.

Sevigen said that while Erbakan was abroad for his 10-day Far East tour, Ciller was acting prime minister and during that time she took away control of the enlightenment Fund from the Prosperity Party Minister and placed it under State Minister Ufuk Soylemez of the True Path Party. She gave back control of the fund to the Prosperity Party Minister on the eve of Erbakan's return to Turkey. Wondering why for ten days Ciller took control of this fund, Sevigen submitted a motion to the Turkish Grand National Assembly to be answered by Prime Minister Erbakan.

In his motion, Sevigen asks whether Ciller had withdrawn 65 billion TL either from the Enlightenment Fund or from the Sectional Head Office of the Administrative and Financial Department of the Prime Minister's office, during her 10 days as acting Prime Minister. Sevigen said that there are claims that part of this money was given to the supporters of a political party that went to Cyprus.

ATTACHMENT V

The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in its evaluation report for the tragic events on 11 August 1996 quotes inter alia the following:

"The most serious incident took place in Dherinia. On Sunday morning, a peaceful demonstration by some 250 Greek Cypriots took place. They entered the United Nations buffer zone and requested to deliver a petition to the Turkish Cypriot checkpoint. When the latter refused to receive the petition, the demonstrators left the United Nations buffer zone, but remained in the area. At 14:30 hours, some 300 motorcyclists together with some 700 persons in vehicles escorted by Cypol arrived at the National Guard cease-fire line checkpoint in Dherinia".

"In the meantime, the Turkish Forces had allowed some 1.000 persons in buses to pass through their 3 Km deep military zone and to assemble along the Turkish Forces cease-fire line, including persons carrying the flag of the Grey Wolves who had come from Turkey".

"The UNFICYP investigation revealed conclusively that the killing of Anastasios Isaak had occurred some 50 meters from the scene shown on television in which three Greek Cypriots were being severely beaten by Turkish Cypriot demonstrators while helplessly entangled in barbed wire.

Two UNFICYP Irish Civilian Police had done their best in trying to rescue Anastasios Isaak at considerable personal risk".

"The two United Nations Civilian Police had observed two Greek Cypriot demonstrators being set upon by two groups of Turkish Cypriot demonstrators who proceeded to beat them with brutal force. The two United Nations Police went to the assistance of one of the Greek Cypriots and managed to facilitate his escape. When they turned to assist the second Greek Cypriot (Isaak), and were finally able to push aside the Turkish Cypriots, including three Turkish Cypriot policemen, who were still beating him, it was too late. The location of the killing inside the United Nations buffer zone was about 95 meters from the National Guard cease-fire line and about 32 meters from the Turkish Forces cease-fire line."

ATTACHMENT VI

Turkish Cypriot newspaper YENIDUZEN on 12.8.96 under the banner headlines "The result of fanatism" reports:

"Especially in Dherinia and Akhna, when 'police and civil defense members', demonstrated extensive tolerance and turn a blind eye to the Idealist Hearths Militants who were carrying Iron clubs, bars, stones, chains used in battles as well as fire arms to enter the buffer zone thus helping the escalation of events on the border.

In Dherinia, when Greek Cypriot youth Anastasis Isaak (24) from Paralimni tried to run away from the site of the incidents, was trapped in the border wires and was lynched by a group of idealist armed with Iron clubs and bars.

Especially in Akhna region when reporters were banned to enter into the area by their own cars it is observed that idealist militants armed with shotguns opened fire to the Greek Cypriots on the other side".

The same newspaper in its edition of the 13.8.96 reports that around 150 idealists who arrived in the occupied area from various parts of Turkey, gathered in front o f the idealist Hearths Organizations Chapter in the occupied Nicosia and from there marched to Denktash's residence.

"In front of the "presidential Palace" reports YENI DUZEN, "the group started shouting racist and fascist slogans "Grey Wolf Denktash", "Hands ... on Turks will be broken", "Cyprus is Turkish and will stay Turkish".

YENI DUZEN further reports that Denktash "received" the idealists who branded him "Grey Wolf" and shouted the above mentioned slogans. He thanked them for their coming from Turkey and for extending their support.

/...

ATTACHMENT VII

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Security Council of the United Nations has repeatedly condemned acts of international terrorism in all its forms, including those in which States are directly involved, i.e. Res. 635(89), Res. 731(92), Res. 748(92) Res. 1044 (96) and 1070(96), and expressed its determination to eliminate international terrorism. It is noted that in Res.748 (1992) the Security Council reaffirmed that in accordance with the principle in Article 2(4) of the Chapter of the United Nations, every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State of acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such act, when such acts involve a threat or use of force (Preamb. Para. 4, Res.748(92). Moreover, the Security Council has decided to adopt measures, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against Libya and Sudan for their involvement in, and for assisting terrorist acts.

Similar resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly which also adopted the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/RES/49/60, A/RES/50/53). International terrorism has also been condemned by the international community at large and the G7 at its latest meeting in Lyon, France, June 1996 made a declaration on terrorism underlined the conviction that terrorism is a major challenge to all our societies and States and urging all States to deny all support to terrorists.